H. Buehler

THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

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THE BOSTON PEARL,

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A highly recommended and popular Quarto Journal, containing Original and selected matter, on subjects calculated to profit and amuse, furnished by some of the best American writers—embellished with a splendid Quarto Steel Engraving of the distinguished American Novelist, James Fennimore Cooper, and with a variety of other engravings on wood and copper.

EDITED BY ISAAC C. PRAY, JR.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME FOURTH.

The first number of which was published on the 20th of August, 1834.

The Boston Pearl has now an extensive circulation, and subscribers coming in from every quarter, induce the proprietor to make every exertion to render it at once the most splendid and valuable quarto paper ever published in the United States.

The publisher is determined to allow no periodical quarto whatever, either in an Atlantic or inland city, to surpass it in the beauty of its typography, or in the quality of its literary contents; and he will deem nothing accomplished until the work receives the commendations of all intelligent Americans.

Such persons as are desirous of procuring whole sets of the work are informed that immediate application will be necessary, as only a few copies of a large edition of the first and second numbers remain on hand.

The work will be published on Wednesday of every week, each number containing eight large quarto pages of miscellaneous and original matter, printed on superior white paper with perfectly new and elegant type, brevier, nonpariel and agate. A handsome title page and index will be furnished, and the work at the end of the year, will form an excellently printed volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to three thousand duodecimo pages.

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Its contents will be various and spirited, as there will be presented, each month, a General Record of Occurrences, Statistics, Obituary Notices, List of Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. in addition to the Tales, Legends, Essays, Travelling, Literary, Fugitive and Historical Sketches, Biography, Poetry, &c. making an elegant paper for the parlor, and for the lover of polite literature, as contributions will be secured from the most popular American Authors.

The work will be printed as well, and contain as much reading matter as any similar quarto paper now published in the United States; and it can safely and truly be called the cheapest journal of the kind.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum—as the paper is firmly established—to be paid in advance. Any person who shall obtain five subscribers and remit fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis.

Orders with the payment, should be sent by the 1st of August, if possible, or as soon after as may be convenient. Orders without payment will not be attended to.

Any subscriber who is not satisfied with the paper after receiving the five first numbers can return them and his money will be refunded.

☞ All letters must be post-paid.

Papers copying this prospectus and the opinions of the press annexed, will be entitled to an exchange.

From the very many commendatory and unpurchased notices of this work, the publisher is induced to select the following.

Its typographical appearance may, without fear, be compared with any work of like character in the United States.—*We the People.*

The mechanical appearance of the Pearl is executed with much taste, and the work is highly worthy the public patronage. It should more especially be patronized by the inhabitants of this State, who ought to feel a pride in sustaining a good literary periodical in Connecticut.—*Bethel Press.*

It is unnecessary for us to say that its original and selected matter make it a highly interesting and instructing Journal.—*Register.*

Its typography is equal, if not superior, to the New York Mirror, and its communications far from being inferior. We shall take occasion to enrich our own columns with extracts from it.—*Oneida Democrat.*

It is very neatly printed on excellent paper, each number containing eight large quarto pages of interesting miscellaneous matter.—*Low Jour.*

We commend it to the lovers of polite literary works of the day. Already have appeared in it the names of some of the most distinguished writers in the country.—*Franklin Herald.*

In point of talent evinced in its original articles, and in mechanical execution, it will compare with the best similar works of the day.—*Geneva Gaz.*

A beautiful periodical—we are just gratified with a number. We are much pleased with its contents.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Kaleidoscope.*

In beauty of execution it is far superior to any periodical of the kind ever issued in this state; it is conducted in a manner highly creditable to the literary taste of our country—being filled with original miscellany, poetry, &c. *Conn. Jour.*

We have read several articles, and found them interesting and worthy of remark.—*Bos. Ev. Gaz.*

It is the most neatly printed periodical we have seen, superior even to our 'Mirror.'—*N. Y. Booksellers' Advertiser.*

It is a model of genuine taste and neatness of arrangement, and its delineations of the every-day transactions of life, and its charming simplicity of style, invite the return of happy associations, and render it a deserving favorite. *Catskill Messenger.*

A very interesting and neatly printed paper. *Portland Jeffersonian.*

We adopt the following notice from the Springfield Republican as our own.—*Brattleborough Inq.*

The Pearl appears to be conducted with talent and good taste, and is printed on fine paper, with uncommon neatness and accuracy. We recommend the paper to those of our friends who wish one of that description, and if requested will forward their names to the editor.

Its columns are filled with useful and highly interesting matter, and its mechanical execution is not surpassed, if equalled, by any publication in the country. Its beauty and cheapness should recommend it to the notice of all. *Boston Sun.*

A handsomely printed miscellaneous paper. Its contents cannot fail to be acceptable to a person of refinement and literature, and is well worthy a place in a lady's parlor.—*Dedham Patriot.*

An interesting and valuable periodical.—*Bos. Rcp.*

We are not much in the habit of puffing; a system which, as practised by some, we most heartily detest. We think we have no inducements of a selfish nature to influence us in bringing before our readers the merits of the 'Pearl, a literary paper printed at Hartford. We have noticed a constant improvement in its appearance, both as regards its mechanical execution, and the character of the matter contained in it. It is one of the neatest publications that come to our table.—*Oneida Democrat.*

The Pearl is one of the very few works in this country which are entirely American, which adds much to its value.—*Vermont Free Press.*

Its typographical execution is very superior, fully equal to the very best of its contemporaries. Its music and engravings are a valuable addition, and will undoubtedly be found equally appropos in the lady's buodoir, or on the table of the student.—*Greenfield Freeman.*

Its execution is equal to any thing we have seen in the shape of a periodical; and as to its other qualities we can say, that if our readers wish to obtain a literary gem, pretty, neat, racy, glittering, containing interesting tales, fine poetry, amusing anecdotes, and good waltzes, we advise them to take the Pearl. The number before us contains a portrait of our distinguished countryman, James F. Cooper, Esq.—*Claremont Argus.*

The Pearl is advancing in public estimation and we hope it may receive a patronage fully commensurate with its merits.—*Rochester Republican.*

The Pearl has certainly been improving ever since it has been under the management of its present editor. It now even comes up pretty well along side the New-York Mirror. It is an ornament to the literature of New England.—*Methuen Iris.*

This work in point of mechanical execution, and taste in the arrangement of its articles, is not equalled, and for its claims to literary merit, is not surpassed even by that popular and much admired work, the New York Mirror.—*Middlesex Whig.*

This literary quarto has improved wonderfully. It comes to us now very much after the fashion of the New York Mirror, with beautifully printed pages, handsome copperplate engravings, choice music, and a well prepared table of contents. The last number contained a portrait of Cooper, the American Novelist.—*Bos. Trav.*

The Pearl is a very neat, pretty thing, and the ability with which it is conducted will be likely to be well rewarded. The typographical execution and establishments are not surpassed by any one of the magazines of the day whose pretensions are much more lofty.—*Taunton Sun.*

The first number of the fourth volume has just been issued, and we must confess that a more beautiful publication has not come before us for many a day. It is composed entirely of original matter, poetry and prose, furnished by some of the best American writers of the day. *Cou. & Enq.*

In typography it is superior to the N. York Mirror. We know of no better or more beautiful periodical of its class than the Pearl.—*Freeman.*

The Pearl has attained a high standing among the literary periodicals of the day, and is worthy of a liberal support.—*Low. Bul.*

This paper richly deserves public patronage. *Utica Dem.*

It is printed on fine paper, and the typographical execution is remarkably neat—probably unsurpassed by any periodical in the country. *Bos. Mer. Jour.*

Boston, Sep. 3d, 1834.

☞Subscriptions received by WM. STODART. 2½ Courtland st. New York City; E. R. BROADERS, Washington st. Boston; and at the Office of Publication, City of Boston.

Persons desirous of subscribing will find it the most convenient method to enclose $3 in a letter, with name address, directed to the Editor.

POETRY.

"TO ECHO."

We copy from the "Illustrations to Modern Sculpture," the following beautiful lines by T. K. Hervey, Esq. being the opening to his poem which accompanies the engraving from Mr. Bayly's graceful and spiritual "Echo."

Alas! the sunny isles and days
When looks and forms like thine
Were given to the poet's gaze
To make his dreams divine!—
When earth was peopled from the skies,
As is the breast of youth,—
And through the *fuir* man learnt the wise,
And fable spoke for truth!
When waters, as they wound along,
And mount, and star, and moon,
Gave oracles—and each in song
From temples of its own.
Where spirit-eyes looked glancing out
Amid the haunted trees;
And spirit-laughter's wild sweet shout
Came sailing on the breeze;
And he, the lonely muser, knew,
By many a mystic sound,
The spirits of the beautiful
Were breathing all around!
Where Dryads sat, in solemn talk,
Amid the woven trees,—
And wandered o'er each mountain-walk
The swift Oreiades,
And in each mead and valley sung
Its own unearthly forms,—
And, seaward, bright Nereids flung
Their tresses in the storms,—
And some pale Hamadryad face
With melancholy look,
Sate watching, in its charmed place,
Beneath each lonely oak,—
And from each river's low, sweet fall,
Stole up a Naiad tone,—
And lake and rock had—each and all—
A goddess of their own.

Song of the Seaman's Wife.

Wake, wake not the wrath of the slumbering deep,
Ye faithless winds, with your ruthless sweep,
For my husband's barque is many a mile
From the sandy shores of his native isle.

Oh! raise not the whited flakes of foam,
Till his footstep is placed on the hearth of home,
Where his children are waiting to climb the knee,
And list to his tales of the deep green sea.

His life hath been still one of peril and pain,
For its spring-time was passed on the billowy main;
And oft when it raves in its fury, I fear,
That at last he will float on a watery bier.

But grant me my prayer, and fill the sails
Of his bounding boat, ye fav'ring gales,
Wafting him on ere the fitful boom
Of the darkly, death-fraught tempest come.

And thou, my God, whom the waves obey,
Protect him still in his lonely way;
For none, if he fail to come, can be
So kind or so dear unto us, as he.

P. R.

LIVERPOOL, April 7th, 1834.

FROM THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Chambersburg Apprentices' Library Company, on the 15th of November, by A. I. FINDLAY, Esq.

The Chambersburg Apprentices' Library Company having done me the honor to request, that I would deliver an address before the association, I have assumed the task, with an oppressive sense of my inability to do justice to the subject proposed to me. It is one of surpassing interest, being nothing else than the importance of acquiring and the pleasures which flow from the acquisition of knowledge: but that very interest has drawn to it the exertion of the most splendid powers of human intellect, by which it has been illustrated: It rests, indeed, upon a self-evident truth, and whoever should undertake to say any thing new, in relation to the necessity or the advantage of improving and adorning the mind of man, might with equal propriety, attempt to find new inducements by which men should be incited to the cultivation of the earth which sustains them. The necessity of cultivation is the same in either instance.—Without it the earth is a waste; and without it the human mind is but a desolation.

But it is the evident intention of him who made all things, that man should hold the first place in the vast variety of animated nature.—Even when "wild in woods the noble savage ran," he was the unquestioned chief and received the instinctive homage of all the creatures that lived and moved around him.—The gentler tribes sought his protection, and the ferocious quailed before his eye. But this preeminence was not merely in his erect and commanding form, or in his countenance pointed to heaven.—It was the spirit that was within him, which gave that form its dignity.—"It borrowed all its grandeur from the soul."

It was by means of his intellectual faculties, that he was enabled to emerge from his savage condition, and to achieve the wonders and secure the blessings of civilization. He was formed for society, and cannot exist without it, however rude and imperfect may be its construction; but he was formed also for civilized and refined society, regulated by laws, adorned by arts, softened by religion and fortified by arms.—It was intended not merely that he should live, but that he should enjoy life, and his highest and most enduring enjoyments have their principle in the improvement of those mysterious and wonderful faculties with which his Creator has endowed him.—It is to this we owe it, that there is such a thing as history, with all its stories of instruction, and all its power to charm. Without it we never could have been where we are and what we are—the occupants of a felicitous region: and the possessors of such liberty as never before was known to man. It is by means of this, that the assembly which I behold around me, has been enabled to meet upon this spot, which, but a little while ago, the Red Man held, as a portion of his forest empire and as he roamed through it, dreamed not, that a stranger, with more knowledge than himself, would soon appear, to expel him from it, and lay bare its recesses to the sun.

The age in which we live, remarkable in many things, beyond any other that has preceded it, is distinguished by nothing more, than the mighty spread of its still more extensive diffusion. The time was, in the societies of the old world, and has not yet passed by in many of them, when the mass of the population were looked upon as mere instruments by which the soil was to be cultivated and the demands of life supplied to those who were their superiors in education and fortune. This is still the condition of vast multitudes of human beings, in different countries of Europe, where the light of general knowledge has not yet penetrated, and where ignorance has fixed upon the people the iron hand of immemorial despotism.—And if we would have the most striking proof of the influence of knowledge on the prosperity and glory of a people, we have but to turn our eyes to that quarter of the earth, and we see at once that the highest excellence in the arts of peace, and the first renown in war, belong, without dispute to those two nations, who possess the most intelligent population in Europe.

Great Britain and France, by universal consent, are placed at the head of European civilization—They are rivals as between themselves; and the question of precedence may never be decided. But no other nation of the same hemisphere pretends to vie with either of them in science, in commerce or martial fame.—And all this is to be referred to the simple fact, that in those countries the powers of the human mind have been most highly developed. It is to this we must look for the explanation of those amazing efforts which were made by both those nations, during the almost universal strife of mankind which followed the Revolution of France: that the one, through all the horrors of that revolution, and the tremendous struggle which followed it, was able, not only to preserve her national independence, but to subjugate more than the half of Europe, and to carry her standard in triumph to the pyramids on the one hand and the towers of Moscow on the other; and that her rival, at the same time, was able to maintain herself proudly erect amidst the general prostration—to contribute her hundred millions in taxes each year to devouring war, and to wake up the echoes in every region of the ocean with thunder. Both of them exhibiting to us the appalling effects which may be produced by these same intellectual powers, when turned to purposes of evil.

But highly as those countries have advanced in the career of improvement, we are not to suppose that the whole body of their respective population is enlightened. So far is this from being true, that in one with which, from identity of language, we are most familiar, it is a question even now bitterly disputed, whether the people at large should be instructed. Each side has its advocates—On the one is a party strong in numbers and in wealth, but 'perplexed with fear of change' and dreading what they apprehend as the natural consequence of enlightening the general mind, who are the determined enemies of every measure having for its object the diffusion of knowledge. They cling with desperate pertinacity to the ideas and prejudices of by-gone ages, and would have the humbler classes of their countrymen to continue forever what they once were, ignorant, degraded and servile—But the genius and talents, the virtue and patriotism of the nation, are on the other side, and have made and are still making such exertions for the instruction of the poor man as are alike glorious to them and honorable to human nature. The Government of the Country has never adopted any measures, for the communication of universal instruction. But the freedom of its constitution has enabled associations of individuals, to take the all important subject into their own hands; and accordingly we find that country abounding with societies and institutions composed of the best and most enlightened men in the kingdom, of which the sole object is the dissemination of pleasing and useful information amongst those to whom, heretofore, the fountains of knowledge were hid in darkness. It is impossible to contemplate such noble and disinterested efforts without profound admiration, and it might be interesting, did time, permit, to trace the history of some of these associations, and to show the benefits which have flowed from their establishment but it would be carrying us too far from those topics which more particularly interest us on the present occasion. It may not, however, be inappropriate to refer to one fact connected with them, as an illustration of the wonders which may be wro't by combined and benevolent exertion, and the vast diffusion of a taste for reading amongst the people of Great Britain. A celebrated statesman, some forty years ago, boasted in the House of Commons, that England contained 800,000 readers. We may judge of the improvement of the public mind and of the increased avidity for instructive reading, by the fact, that one, amongst the numerous publications which are issued in that country, by societies such as I have referred to, is at this moment read by one million of persons. I allude to a publication bearing, by reason of its cheapness, the humble name of 'THE PENNY MAGAZINE,' but with contents so various and valuable, that the best cultivated mind may profit by its perusal, which is distributed almost gratuitously to that vast number, by a society of patriotic and noble minded men, having at their head the illustrious name of Brougham.

Exertions such as these cannot be without results; and there can be no doubt, that they contributed powerfully in bringing about those great measures of reform,—that peaceful revolution,—by which corruptions and abuses that had become almost venerable by time, were swept from the constitution of England.

And if such an example is set by England, proud aristocratic England, what a deep impression should it produce upon the people of these Republican States! If such exertions are made to inform the public mind, in a country where the people have not the same direct agency, in working the mighty machine of government, nor the same responsibility as devolve upon ourselves, how vastly important it is, that still greater efforts should be made for the diffusion of information amongst those, upon whose intelligence depends the very existence of our political fabric!

Here a field for reflection opens, almost boundless in extent, and which I must not allow myself to enter. It is a maxim in the science of government, that virtue is the basis of the Republican form. But virtue cannot exist without knowledge. It has been truly defined, to be nothing else than a more enlarged and cultivated reason; and we find by all experience, that the most ignorant nations have ever been the most depraved. The origin of our happy condition, and of the incomparable institutions under which we live, is to be traced to the power which knowledge exerts over the mind of man. Our history does not commence with a horde of barbarians, driven by starvation from their own inhospitable region, and rushing with exterminating fury on the possessions of more fortunate communities; but with men of cultivated minds and independent spirits, who abandoned the land of their birth rather than to submit to tyranny, and laid the foundation of perfect civil liberty, in a soil which had never known the fetters of feudality, nor reeked with the blood of victims offered up to the demon of persecution.

Our Republican form of government was the work of profound knowledge and exalted virtue. It could never have been adopted by any other than a virtuous and intelligent people, and it will endure whilst virtue and intelligence continue to be national characteristics. But should these disappear—should the people of this country ever be sunk in ignorance and corrupted by vice—their liberty will vanish like a brilliant vision, as men themselves would perish, should the Creator strike the sun from the firmament. The experiment which is now in progress, and by which the grand problem is to be solved, whether men are really capable of self-government, can succeed in no other way than by the universal diffusion of knowledge, by which the whole people may be enabled to comprehend the causes which have ever brought about the overthrow of freedom.

It is pleasing and full of hope to observe that the desire of knowledge, so far from being on the decline amongst the American people, has increased vastly beyond proportion to the increase of their numbers, and is daily and rapidly extending. The fact is proved by the numerous institutions of learning which have been founded—by the immense number of books which are yearly published—by the prodigious multiplication of newspapers, which, at the period of the Revolution numbered but thirty-seven, and are now 1300—and by the formation of societies similar to the one which I have the honor of addressing. These latter afford one of the noblest instances of the spirit of the times, and deserve the highest encomiums which language could express, if any praise could be equal to the feelings of which those who have formed them must be conscious. In many towns of this favored land the citizens, moved by a generous zeal for the improvement of the youth, and more especially of those who have been less fortunate in the opportunities of education, have established libraries for their benefit. Animated by the same benevolent spirit, a number of the citizens of Chambersburg, not quite two years ago, formed themselves into a society, called the Apprentices' Library Company, which, it is hoped, will ere long embrace every citizen of the place who has its highest interests at heart. The institution has been put in operation and is sustained by the very moderate contribution of one dollar yearly by each member. By means of the fund thus produced, aided by presents of books from individuals, 500 volumes have already been procured, embracing works in all the most useful and attractive branches of knowledge—history, biography, natural and moral science, with many others on miscellaneous and interesting subjects. If any one who has heard of the enormous libraries of Europe, or has seen the larger collections in our own country, should be inclined to smile at the idea of a library of 500 books, he must remember that this is but a beginning, and has been the work of little more than a year. But suppose the same effort to be continued for forty years, and that but half the number should be annually added, and this village may then boast of a public library containing 10,000 volumes, a fact that would be sufficient to give it celebrity throughout the Union. The Philadelphia Library, which contains more than 20,000 valuable books, had its origin in the exertions of a few individuals of liberal taste and public spirit, the chief among whom was a mechanic, at that time unknown to fame; but who was destined to draw the lightning from the heavens, and to wrench the sceptre from the hand of the tyrant.

Here then is the opportunity already afforded, and which will be continually extending, of improving the youthful mind. The question is, shall it be used or neglected?—Will the youth of Chambersburg, who are the object of all that has been, and is yet intended to be done, avail themselves of the means of instruction thus presented to them; or will they, by their indifference, disappoint the expectations which have been formed, of the probable fruits of this institution? It is here that I feel most painfully my own inadequacy

to the subject on which I have undertaken to speak; but the tongues of neither men nor angels would be equal to the theme which presents itself. Who can describe, with proper force and feeling, the blessings which atte the cultivation of the intellect, or the ple ures which relieve the exertion! What language can paint the silent rapture which fills the youthful mind, as it dwells on the pages of genius, is made familiar with all that is great and glorious in the actions of men, or going still further, 'looks through nature up to nature's God!' This is a pleasure which knows no satiety, and is accompanied by no pang: but ever changing and ever new; pure, perfect, and inexhaustible—elevates, whilst it delights the soul of man and places him as it were in the nearer presence of his Creator.

It is not, however, as to a source of mere enjoyment, refined and exquisite as that enjoyment is, that youth should be allured to the pursuit of knowledge. It is not more certain that it is delightful, than that it is the duty of the young to improve their minds to the utmost of the means that may be placed within their power. It is a duty which they owe to themselves and which they owe to their country: that country which casting off every shackle by which the human will had ever been unjustly restrained, has founded its institutions on the broad basis of perfect equality, and trusted to the people to preserve them.—The youth who has acquired a taste for reading, and is animated by a generous ardor in the pursuit of liberal information, has not only secured to himself a means of amusement and recreation, the most pleasing that can be imagined, but has surrounded himself at the same time with a safeguard against the temptations of vice. Innocence, says the most eloquent writer of the age, is nothing but a certain holy ignorance. But by this is not meant the barbarous ignorance of what it is desirable and useful to know, but a happy estrangement from the follies, the vices and the crimes of mankind. And what serves so much to disengage the affections from the objects of sense, and to render abhorrent to us those vicious indulgences which produce so much misery in human society, as the fondness for intellectual pursuits. They are, in their very nature, incompatible with the vile and wretched career of him who gives up his life to riot and excess. No two beings can be more different than the youth who finds his highest enjoyment in a well chosen book, and another who seeks his congenial delight in the pernicious haunts of dissipation. They are as unlike as virtue and vice; as dignity and degredation; as length of days with the tranquility of an approving conscience, and premature death with the horrors of remorse. The contrast frequently and lamentably exists, and a brief exhibition of it may be the best illustration of the importance of addicting the mind to something nobler than the mere objects of sense. Here perhaps is one who has resolved to employ his hours of leisure in the acquisition of knowledge. He devotes himself with ardor to the pursuit, and finds at each advance new encouragement to proceed. His exertions are rewarded daily by the conception of new and ennobling ideas.—He experiences neither languor of spirit nor vacuity of thought, and performs his active duties with alacrity, that is the fruit of a chastened temper. He may be endowed with a genius, of which he himself is unconscious, until contact with the flame of knowledge, kindles its dormant but ethereal fire, and the poor boy may take his station amongst those who are the pride and ornament of their country. He will soon discover, in the course of his studies, that others have done so before him, and he will meditate on the example of Franklin and of Sherman. But whether he acquires distinction or not, he will have laid the foundation of his own true happiness, and journey through life along those ways of pleasantness and paths of peace where virtue leads her votaries.

But when we consider the example of the other, how melancholy and deplorable is the view. Destitute of every liberal and manly aspiration, hating books, and averse to all mental exertion, he finds, when his labor is suspended, "that a mind quite vacant, is a mind distressed," and flies for relief from this state of torture, to some of those means of excitement which are called amusement, but which lead to perdition. He seeks out some vile receptable, some 'dark opprobrious den of shame,' where the demon of dissipation is the presiding genius. There he sacrifices his health, his mind, and his hopes, in brutal and detestable excesses, and pursues the same career until he sinks into an early grave, lamented by none, and forgotten by all, unless it may be by the parents whose hearts he has broken. Such has been the fate of many a youth, cut down in his bloom by the fell destroyer vice, and such a fate would befal no one who has formed a taste for reading and inquiry, and can enjoy himself without being dependent on the company of others. He has within himself a resource of amusement which, as has been said by the master of Roman eloquence, is delightful at home, and no impediment abroad. He has besides acquired his own self-respect, and with it the esteem of others, and qualified himself to appear with credit in some of those public stations to which all have the right to aspire. How many illustrious men have there been who owed their fame to their own unassisted exertions in youth. How many warriors and statesmen, who raised themselves from obscurity to splendid reputation, without the aid of regular education. The glorious catalogue is too long for repetition. Our own country has been fertile in such examples, and especially at the period of her unparrelleled Revolution. For, to pass all others by, and point to one only, the bravest of the brave, the wisest and best among the wise and good, who bears, by all consent, the consecrated title of Father of his Country. What learned seminary claims the honor of his education. He read only when active pursuits permitted him to read. He formed no acquaintance with the literature of Greece and Rome, but in his life and actions he far transcended all Greek and Roman fame, and stands alone in history.

But the acquisition of knowledge is not an object to which youth should be incited by a just regard for themselves only, but becomes a duty of patriotism. The youth of a nation are its greatest hope. They must in time become the nation; and upon the character impressed upon them, in that season when character, if formed, must depend the national prosperity and honor. If they should be trained up in ignorance and abandoned to vice, the fate of that nation might be easily predicted—it must forfeit its independence and become a race of slaves. Yes, even this fortunate country, with all its incomparable advantages, and all the perfection of its civil liberty, must sink into the common abyss in which human freedom has ever been engulphed, if one single generation of its youth should be suffered to grow up without any degree of cultivation.—This is more important, infinitely more important, than all the magnificent schemes of improvement which have been conceived and undertaken amongst us. We may build cities and monuments, navies and fortifications—we may span the broad river with the splendid arch, conduct the canal through mountains, and fly like the wind along the road of iron—but all will be vain and unprofitable if the minds of youth are in the mean time abandoned to ignorance. These are but auxiliaries—men are the principal. Rome had her aqueducts, and far extended highways—her gorgeous temples and gilded palaces—her long catalogue of battles won and triumphs led; but the Roman people became the slaves of luxury, and Roman liberty, yea even the Roman name exists but in story.

"For what constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlement, nor laboured mound
Thick wall or moated gate—
Not cities proud with spires & turrets crowned.
Not bays nor broad armed ports,
Where laughing at the storm proud navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No—MEN, high minded MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake or den,
As brutes excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

Such were the men who acheived the independence which we enjoy in the vast community of nations. And such must be the men by whom alone it can be sustained. But they must be formed for the great duty in the season of youth; and they can only be formed for it by the acquisition of knowledge.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.

Sentence of the Pirates.

Yesterday morning at a quarter before ten o'clock, the seven pirates were brought to the bar of the Circuit Court, to hear the decision of Judge Story, respecting a new trial. At 20 minutes after 10, the learned Judge commenced a luminous and elaborate argument; which went conclusively to overthrow the objections of the counsel for the prisoners, and on which, the request for a new trial was grounded.—He laid particular stress upon the fact that no man could twice be put in jeopardy of his life, upon the same indictment, and that consequently, as we understood him, a grant for a new trial, would to all intents and purposes, amount to the same thing as an acquittal. He said, in the first place, that in his view of the law, the Court did not possess the power to grant a new trial; and in the second place, if it did not possess the power, he should deem it inexpedient in the present case, so to exercise it.

The different arguments of the counsel for the prisoners were, one after another, taken up and explained away, and the question of a new trial and in arrest of judgment overruled. The argument of Judge Story occupied upwards of two hours. Judge Davis then added a few remarks, stating that although he differed from Judge Story upon one or two constitutional points, touching, if we understood him rightly, the power and jurisdiction of the Court, yet he fully concurred with him in the general result. Notwithstanding the vast responsibleness that rested upon Judge Story—nothing short, in fact, of the lives of seven of his fellow creatures—we could not but admire the calm, dispassionate, and at the same time learned and admirable manner with which he conducted & brought the argument to a close.

Andrew Dunlap, Esq. then addressed the Court, and stated that the prisoners had been defended with fidelity, eloquence and learning by their counsel, and the Jury after a patient investigation, which occupied fifteen days, returned their verdict which the Court have recorded, that each of the prisoners is guilty. Motions for a new trial and for arrest of judgment have been filed, and learnedly argued by their counsel; those motions the Court have considered and overruled, it therefore becomes my duty to move, that judgment be rendered on this verdict, and that the sentence which the law awards against each of these prisoners at the bar be now pronounced.

The prisoners were then informed, through Mr. Badlam, the interpreter, that the Court had delivered an opinion overruling the motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, and that they were at liberty to state any reason, that they might have, why sentence should not be pronounced against them. All the prisoners except Ruiz, who required time, then handed to their counsel statements in writing, averring their innocence and the falsehood of Perez. Charges of a heinous character are confidently advanced in all their statements, against Capt. Trotter of the British man-of-war brig Curlew. They all charge Capt. Trotter with having used every imaginable artifice, together with promises and threats to induce the crew of the Pinda to acknowledge that they had robbed the Mexican.

Capt. Gibert, in his statement, in which he says he sailed from Havana, on the 21st of August, and arrived at Cape Mount, in 37 days; that on the 4th of June, while the Pinda was lying in the river Nazareth, with only a part of her sick crew o board, three boats, with white men armed, and a canoe with Kroomen, came round the point, and immediately opened a brisk fire on the Pinda, whose ineffective crew having no officer to direct them abandoned her, he states that he was prevented from claiming his vessel, by the pride of the negro King, who proposed for the honor of his nation, to indemnify him, for the loss he had sustained within his sovereignty; and the more effectually to prevent the making of a demand, he caused Capt. Gibert to be removed, under a guard into the woods in rear of the town.

After denouncing Perez, whom he calls Bazela, Capt. Gibert states that Delgardo, before he cut his throat, avowed his determination to commit suicide, because his extorted and false confessions had involved the lives of his companions. He also states that Capt. Trotter offered him a passage to Havana, and $1000, if he would make certain the robbery of the Mexican.

Capt. G. even states, that the boatswain was poisoned at Fernando Po, for denying the robbery—he exclaimed just before his death—"The knaves have given me poison—my entrails are burning," soon after which he expired, foaming at the mouth. The motive assigned by all the prisoners for Capt. Trotter's alleged corruption, is his liability, in damages, for the Pinda and her cargo.

In a supplementary statement which was introduced after the other prisoners had been heard, Captain Gibert says, that while on board of the Savage, at Salem, and in their prison, the door was opened, and some people entered, and after examining them, went out, and one, whom he since recognizes as the Mexican's mate, remarked, "know nobody here;" that after they went away, the corporal and sentinel, who spoke a little Spanish, said the people who had just been in belonged to the Mexican, and had said they knew none of us. Capt. Gibert thinks that some of the Salem people who were standing by at the time, must have heard the remark, and he calls upon them to come forward.

Bernardo de Soto, the mate, called the whole universe to witness his innocence, and stated that torture was applied to make some of the crew of the Pinda confess the robbery of the Mexican.

Manuel Boyga, said in his statement, that they threatened to shoot him if he did not criminate his companions.

Manuel Castillo stated, that after the arrival of the Curlew at Cannabar, they had Perez ashore five days, instructing him from an American Gazette—that he was free, and at the governor's house, where they were employed the five days in seducing him. About a month afterwards they gave a drink to the boatswain, who was well, but who soon took raving, and when he was dying, Perez went to his bed and beseeched him to forgive him for the false declarations he had made against him and the others; that Capt. Troot had told him if he did not make the declaration he should be shot, Perez is a base and wicked villain, and an enemy to the Spaniards.

Angel Garcia made a statement very similar to Castillo's, and called Captain Trotter a villain and seducer—and avers that he seduced Perez.

Suan Montenegro also handed in a similar statement' with equally solemn asseverations of innocence.

After these several papers of the prisoners had been read, the Court expressed an opinion that there was nothing in them which released the Court from the painful duty of proceeding to the sentence—Mr. Child again appealed to the Court for a long respite, considering the naked and defenceless state in which these prisoners were put upon our own coast. He wished time enough might be allowed to send to England and Havanna for evidence, &c. The Court said he need add no more to what he had already said, as they had fully considered his wishes. Judge Story then directed the prisoners to rise, and in pronouncing sentence, said he should be as brief as possible, and should put it on paper that it might be translated by Mr. Badlam, and read to them. He then sentenced them to be hung on the eleventh day of March next, between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon. The sentence was translated and read to the prisoners by Mr. Badlam. They received it with decorum and firmness, and then were remanded. The Court adjourned to Tuesday next, at Mr. Child's request, to give him an opportunity to file exceptions, &c.

☞The distant period appointed for the execution of the prisoners, was assigned by Judge Story, in order to enable them to procure evidence from the Havanna and England, favorable to their case, if any in fact exists, to be laid before the President of the United States, with whom alone rests the power to stay further proceedings.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

The adjournment of both houses of Congress for three days, has afforded me ample opportunity to amuse myself with the surrounding country, and to gather here and there a spec of its history. To-day, as I was passing over Potomac Bridge, a single gentleman passed me, whose air and mien attracted my attention. He was evidently a "melancholy man," and I was tempted to ask his name of the negro who followed in attendance. From him I learned the gentleman was named McCarthy; and instantly the recollection of one of the most ferocious duels in the annals of the history of honor, flashed upon my memory. It was, if my memory does not betray me, in the month of June or July, 1819, that McCarthy and Mason met in mortal combat. Mason was the pride of Virginia; was young, patriotic and talented—popular, and what was more than all else beside, he had a most lovely wife, and was the father of five or six young and beautiful children. Virginia had honored him with her confidence and her love; she had dlevated him to the highest office in her gift, and beheld in him the champion of her greatness. A nobler being than Mason never existed. All was fair and bright before him. McCarthy was a popular man in the old dominion; was wealthy, and had married the sister or cousin of the wife of his antagonist. The path to fame is ever rude and uneven, and in treading it McCarthy saw, or fancied he saw, that Mason crossed his destiny. A quarrel, open and undisguised, ensued—hard words and blows followed, and a challenge to mortal combat was the consequence.

It was some eight or ten months before any terms could be agreed upon; but it so happened, that Dr. Bronough, the surgeon of General Jackson's staff, at an inauspicious moment, arrived at Richmond, flushed with the glories of the Seminole campaign. This gentleman, a professed duellist, soon arranged matters and placed all difficulties at a distance. It was agreed that the parties should meet at the distance of eight feet with muskets loaded with one ball and twenty buck shot. They met at the time appointed, and such was the shortness of the distance that the muzzles of the combatants came within a few inches of the breasts of the belligerents. At the word, both fired, and Mason fell dead upon the spot, literally blown to pieces. McCarthy escaped uninjured. Public indignation was deeply excited by the issue—and when all the horrors of the tale of blood were told, and the virtues and follies of poor Mason were remembered, the Ancient Dominion demanded the life of McCarthy.—Finding the excitement of the public mind to be irrepressible, he fled immediately to England, where he remained till the storm had subsided, and about five years ago returned to Virginia. In the idterim, his estates has gone to decay—friends had abandoned him; and finding his prospects rather gloomy, he came to Washington, and opened a public Hotel. Success could not attend him. His education and early habits had unfitted him for the duties of a host, and the recollection of the duel withheld from him the patronage of the public. Dispirited and tired of the world, he returned to Virginia, and as I am informed, resides on a small patrimonial estate in the county of Fairfax. Those who know him best, speak highly of the better qualities of his heart, of his education and sentiments, and regret that a man of so many good qualities should become the victim of a single error.

Foreign Intelligence.

The American letter bags of our packet ships at Liverpool, are subjected, it appears, to an unusual degree of unnecessary detention and scrutiny at the custom house at that port. What can be the motive?

The library of the late Earl Spencer alone, exclusive of his pictures, is estimated at £200 000. This may give a notion of the state of literature in England in private life.

Ellen Jones, a pretty little girl, aged only ten, wandered away from her parents' house in Liverpool, and after being missing for some days, was found in the streets singing ballads. This is a specimen of juvenile romancing that no writer of fiction would have dreamed of.

A severe winter is predicted in England, the ponds in the early part of November being covered with ice.

Paganini is living at his beautiful villa of Gayonna, in Parma.

Such has been the improvement in steam engines, that one bushel of coal now produces the power of 17.

Captain Marryatt, the celebrated author of Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, &c. has been assaulted by two brothers of the name of Neale, also writers on naval sketches, and who had thought the captain guilty of a breach of courtesy in some severe criticisms in the Metropolitan.

Kean's romantic cottage in the Isle of Bute, still remains untenanted.

The O'Connell "tribute," it is computed, will amount this year to £10,000, equal to the chancellor of England.

Numerous bankruptcies have recently occurred in Petersburg, Hamburg and Berlin. In the latter city two alone amounting to one million of dollars.

The foundation of a Bookseller's Exchange has been laid at Leipsic, with great pomp.—This city, the grave of Napoleon's glory, issues often 400 new publications a month.

Dr. Burckhardt, the celebrated astronomer and professor in the University of Leipsic, has been arrested for some political offence. The Doctor must hereafter confine his observations to the solar instead of the political system.

The *learned* Paris correspondent of the London Times, shows himself grossly ignorant of Gen Bernard, who is not otherwise known, he srys, but as having been in our army in the United States. How could this pretended ariel of the political saloons, with Napoleon's statue in the Place Vendome staring him in the face, be ignorant of the fact that this modest, skilful and brave General was the Emperor's principal and favorite aid, with an important command at the battle of Waterloo?—*N. Y. Star.*

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The following report of the situation of the Common School Fund, was made to the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last in pursuance of a resolution of that body. It embraces much valuable information, and will, no doubt, be read with considerable interest.

HARRISBURG, December 16, 1834.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir—In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, relative to the Common School Fund, the Commissioners of the said fund respectfully submit the following information.

Amount transferred to the Common School Fund, on the first of April, 1832, under the act of April, 1831, under the proceeds of Lands and Land Office Fees,

		$75,342 37
Interest on the same for one year,		3,767 11
Amount transferred on the 1st of April, 1833, viz:		
Proceeds of Lands and land office fees,	49,348 37	
Increase of county rates and levies,	153,973 79	
		203,332 16
Fund for 1833,		282,441 64
Interest on the same for one year,		14,122 08
Amount transferree to the fund of 1st April, 1834, viz:		
Proceeds of Lands and land office fees,	44,673 16	
Increase of county rates and levies,	182,875 84	
Premium on the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburg, per act of 29th March, 1833,	59,797 89	
		287,346 89
Fund, for 1834,		583,910 61
Interest on the same for one year,		29,195 53
Amonnt transferable from the 1st of April, till the 31st of Octoper, 1834,	123,203 26	
Probable amount receivable from 1st November, 1834, till 1st April, 1835,	126,796 74	
		250,000 00
Probable fund for 1835,		
Interest thereon for one year,		43,155 36
Probable amount to be transferred on the 1st April, 1836,		250,0 0 00
Probable fund for 1836,		1,156,261 44
Interest thereon for one year,		57,813 07
Probable amount to be transferred on the 1st April, 1837, calculating on the expiration of the act of 1831, increasing county rates and levies,		200,000 00
Probable fund for 1837,		1,414,074 51
Interest thereon for one year,		70,703 72
Probable amount transferable on the 1st April, 1838,		50,000 00
Probable fund for 1838,		1,534,778 23
Interest thereon for one year,		76,738 91
Probable amount transferable on the 1st April, 1839,		50,000 00
Probable fund for 1839,		1,661,517 14
Interest thereon for one year,		83,075 85
Probable amount transferable on the 1st of April, 1840,		50,000 00
Probable fund for 1840,		1,794,592 99
Interest thereon for one year,		89,729 64
Probable amount transferable on the 1st of April, 1841,		50,000 0
Probable fund for 1841,		1,934,322 63
Interest thereon from 1st April, 1841, till January, 1842,		72,537 10
		$2,006,859 73

It thus appears that the common school fund will amount to a sum sufficient to produce $100,000 annually between the 1st of April, 1841, and the 1st of January, 1842.

In the foregoing statement is included the sum of $16,534 65, lately received from the Bank of Pittsburg, under the provision of the act for its re-charter, which will be added to the fund on the 1st of April next.

It is presumed that the sums appropriated to the school fund, are yet to be received under the provisions of the act of 17th January, 1834, re-chartering the Bank of Pittsburg, and the act of 11th March, 1834, re-chartering the Schuylkill Bank, will reduce the period in the above calculation at least one year.

The commissioners have predicated the estimate on the supposition that the tax on real property will cease in the year 1836; but as much of the tax assessed in former years will not be paid into the treasury till 1837, they have estimated the payments in that year, from the above sources, and land office money at $200,000,

With respect to the last clause of the resolution it would be difficlut to make an estimate which could be relied upon with any degree of certainty. This would probably extend to the year 1850. In the mean time, such must be the inevitable changes in the finances of the commonwealth, as to make any estimate at this time unavailable for useful purposes. If $75,000 be taken out of the school fund annually from 1835, it is presumed it would not produce an annual interest of $100,000, before the above period, viz: 1850.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES FINDLAY,
DANIEL STURGEON,
SAMUEL WORKMAN,
Commissioners of the School Fund.

Fiddling to the same Tune.

A gentleman put up at a country tavern, where it is common, in cases of emergency, to put two in a bed. He retired to rest; but he had not lain long, before he heard the landlord, followed by a guest stumping along toward his room. 'Confound the fellow!' said he to himself. 'I hope he's not going to thrust another man into my bed. I'd as soon sleep with the devil as with one of my own sex. It's unnatural; and then who knows but he will give me some terrible disease—the small pox, the measles, or the Scoth fiddle? Ha! that reminds me now of what I will do to get rid fo the fellow.

All this passed rapidly through his mind, and by the time the landlord opened the door, he was sitting up in his bed, as if just awakened from his sleep, and industriously drawing the nails of one hand over the back and between the fingers of the other, besides eagerly scratching other places.

'Landlord,' said he, 'what's all this for!—Why do you come and disturb me after I was fairly asleep? O, what a comfortable dream I had! I thought I was swimming in a river of brimstone—and it did feel so good—'

'Wake up—wake up'—said the landlord—'why you must be dreaming still—wake up, and lie over to the other side of the bed. I've got a companion here for you—a bed fellow.'

'The Devil! You wouldn't think—I hope that is—'

'Don't make yourself uneasy, sir. All the rest of my beds have two persons apiece, and your's must have the same—so hitch, either one way or the other, and make room for this gentleman.'

'Well, if you insist upon it I've nothing more to say. It's not on my own account that I care any thing about it; but the truth is'—(scratching more zealously than ever)—'between you and me and this gentleman, I've got the itch—and I wouldn't wish that any body else—'

'Hoot! hoot, mon!' said the stranger, who happened to be a Scotchman, 'ye need na mak sae muckle to do about it, for I've got the same complaint mysel, and we'll baith *feedle to the same tune.*'

'The devil you have,' exclaimed the other. But there was no use in saying a word more. He was caught; the stranger really had the disease, while *he* had only feigned it; and for some time afterwards, instead of scratching gratis, he had something to scratch for.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

The Dead Alive.

On Monday evening last, the Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest over the body of an individual, lying somewhere in the central part of the city. The business of Mr. Doty as a ministerial officer, have become proverbial. In but a few moments he was on the ground with a jury of twelve good men and true, ready to examine into the manner and cause of death. It was a group to affect one to tears, to witness those jurors assembled in the chamber of death; the body of the unfortunate man, lying on the floor with his face to the wall, his clothes and hat plainly indicating that he had but recently been indulging too freely in his cups, and made acquaintance with the gutters of our streets. There belay, a horrid and disgusting example of the effects of intemperance. Every countenance was adapted to the occasion—all was silence and awe, and a solitary and impertect light but partially illuminated the room. One of the jurymen more bold than the rest, in that solemn stillness, shrinkingly approached the body. He turned it over on its back. It resisted not—they had come to perform the rites of the law upon the deed; and as the helpless body was turned with its face towards as them, they involuntarily turned their gaze in another direction.—They again looked upon, it and approached with the firm determination of doing their duty, however revolting its performance might be. They were proceeding to an examination of the body, by unbuttoning the vest upon it, when they were astounded by a voice coming from out of the mouth of the dead man inquiring "*what in the d——l they meant.*" And forthwith the dead man rose and made show of battle. Such a scatterment! but some were struck still with amazement, and all they could utter was an ejaculation in the way of prayer. They had held an inquest over a drunken man!

Cinn. Republican.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, January 1, 1835.

The absence of the Editor, will account for the want of editorial matter.

ANOTHER FIRE AT RALEIGH.—We know of no town in the Union where there has been exhibited a more determined spirit of incendiarism, than the little City of Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. Its beautiful State House was burned down a few years since, and with it was destroyed one of the most splendid of Canova's efforts—the marble statue of Washington. Several subsequent attempts have been made to fire the town, one of which we mentioned the other day, and since that time another fire has been kindled by an incendiary, which destroyed a stable and several out-houses, which but for a particular direction of the wind would have been attended with the most destructive consequences.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

Revolutionary Pensioners.

It appears by the documents accompanying the Secretary of War's report, that the number of Revolutionary Pensioners in the United States is as follows:

Under the act of 18th March 1818	10,566
" " 7th June, 1832	28,078
	38,544
Invalid Pensioners	3,940
Total,	42,484

The amount required to pay these and other pensioners per annum, is $3,116,768 58

☞ We understand that the Rev. Mr. Taylor delivered a very excellent and impressive sermon last Sunday, at the Seamen's Bethel in North square; in which he dwelt at length on the crime of murder, and alluded particularly to the melancholy fate of Captain Crosby, and to the case of Oris, who was convicted of being an accessary in that murder, and was sentenced to be hung, but was afterwards pardoned by the President of the United States. After he had concluded his discourse, Otis, who was present, arose and addressed the congregation. His manner was earnest, but solemn and affecting. He seemed to give vent to the overflowings of a grateful and contrite heart. He said that he considered himself as one arisen from the dead, and acknowledged that he had hitherto led a wild and dissolute life, but had never been guilty of any heinous crime; yet he considered the late perilous condition in which he had been placed, but as a judgment of God upon him for his sins. He believed that it would have a beneficial effect upon his character through life. He impressed upon the minds of his seafaring brethren the importance of living soberly, uprightly and virtuously, as they valued their happiness here and hereafter. *Boston Mercantile.*

A Pressing Robber.

A few days since a farmer arrived in New York from Westchester, and after having received one hundred dollars for his produce, placed the money in his wallet, and was proceeding up Chatham street, when a person pretending to know him, stepped up behind him, placed both arms around his breast and gave him a fraternal hug, and then begged pardon for the mistake he had made. The farmer soon found that he was minus, both his wallet and his money—a hue and cry was raised—but the bird escaped.

A WILD CAT.

A large animal of the above kind, was killed on the Conowago hills, 1½ miles from York Haven, York county, on Saturday last. After some chase the animal "treed," the hunters assembled near, and after seven discharges brought the "critur," wounded to the ground, among the dogs, (five in number,) all of which it would have whipped, and sped its way, but for the interference of the hunters. *York Gazette.*

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

An Unnatural Son.

A man was yesterday brought before the Commissioners of the Alms House, in order to compel him to support his father, who is now seventy years of age. The circumstance of the case as developed before the Commissioners, exhibited such an utter want of any thing like filial affection, on the part of the Defendant, that it is hoped for the honor of human nature, few instances of the kind will ever occur again. The defendant is known to be worth from ten to $15000; some time back, a judgment was obtained against his father for about $150, which the old man, from want of attention, or perverseness, neglected to pay; and for this sum a real estate of his in Leonard street, worth several thousand dollars, was sold by the Sheriff and purchased by the defendant; who paid for it only the amount of the Judgement and costs, being something under $200. The property was sold, of course, subject to the equity of redemption, but as the old man's son was the purchaser, the former took no trouble to redeem it within the period specified by law, and it became legally vested in the Defendant. As soon as this was the case, the son most unfeelingly turned his aged father and mother out of a part of the premises which they occupied, and refused to contribute any thing whatever to their support; in consequence of which, the otd man was obliged to apply to the Alms House for the means of subsistence. So unnatural did the Defendant's conduct appear, even to his own attorney, that when the latter had prosecuted the business so far as to obtain for him a legal title to the property, and then found that the defendant not satisfied with this, was determined to turn out his aged parent destitute on the world, he was ashamed to put his name to the writ of possession, and refused to have any thing more to do with the matter. The defendant however procured another attorney who was not quite so conscientious. An order was made to require the defendant to pay a specified sum for the support of his father.

PLUNDERERS.

The Editor of the Concord (N. H.) Statesman remarks with emphasis, and probably with truth, that all the criminals in the State Prison *have not plundered half as much from the public, as those who have had the care of* [illegible]

MARRIED.

On the 25th December, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, MR. ABRAHAM MILLER, to Miss MARY, daughter of Jacob Bowers, both of the city of Lancaster.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wyant, Mr. CHRISTIAN ROHRER, to Miss ESTHER BRUBAKER, both of Lampeter township.

DIED.

At Antiatam Iron works, on the 11th inst, after a short but severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM COLEMAN BRIEN, youngest son of John Brien, deceased, in the 22d year of his age.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,25	5,00	5,00
RYE FLOUR	300	3,50	3,75
Corn	60	66	66
WHEAT	99	1,00	1,00
RYE	60	66	66
OATS	28	31	31
CLOVERSEED	3,75	4,50	4,50
WHISKEY	24	28	26
FLAXSEED	125	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	18	"	"
EGGS	15		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$22,00 $24,00
Do. do. First common " "	from 15,00 to 16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$9,00 to 10,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$6,00 to 7,00
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 22,00
Second common do do	from $12,00 to 15,00
Shingles 27 inch from $5,00 to	10,00
do. 24 from $5,00 to	7,00
Scantling white Pine from $9,00	to 11,00
Do. Hemlock, from $7,00 to	8,00
Cherry boards from $20,00 to	25,00
Chair Plank, good, $18,00	20,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from	$30 to 40,00
Do do rough " "	from $20 to 28,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. "	from $20 to 25,00
Barrel do " "	from $7 to 9,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$6, to 8,00

G. Washington Barton,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has removed to the office occupied for many years by the late James Hopkins, Esq. in East King street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank.

January 1st, 1835.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa. January 1st, 1835.

A

Angle Jacob, Allen Charles, Armstrong David.

B

Baker Mary Ann Mrs. Barr John, Balton H. J. J.

C

Capp Daniel, Cross Elizabeth, Cochran Ann Eliza, 2. Crummel Catharine, Cowder John.

D

Draper Elizabeth, Diffenderfer Philip.

E

Eldridge C. Ira, Etter Ann Mary, Eagle F. S.

F

Fritz John, Fisher John.

G

Green Rebecca.

H

Heslet Wm. Humler Alexander.

J

Johnson David, 4

K

Keeth Peter, Kline John, King Robert.

L

Lingerfetter Scivilla Miss, Lichty Christian, Jr

M

Marcy Abel, Mosoy David, Miller D. John, McCaddon Henry, Miller Samuel, Mills Versailles.

N

Nissly Peter, Nicholas Henry.

P

Patten John.

R

Ralston Harriet, Richards James, Roating William.

S

Sulenberger Peter, Smith John, Sandoe Henry.

W

Watts S. George, Wolf Jacob, John, or George, Whitehill James Mrs.

Z

Zion Church, Zook David.

JACOB GLATZ, P. M.

Marietta, January 1, 1835.

Notice.

All persons indebted to CHRISTIAN LICHTY, of East Donegal township, are requested to come forward and discharge all debts due him, on or before Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1835, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

MICHAEL W. MAY, *Assignee.*

January 1, 1835.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE REINHART, deceased, late of the borough of Marietta, in any manner, are requested to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of January 1835, and all persons having claims against the estate, will hand them in immediately, duly authenticated for settlement, to

HENRY SULTZBACH,
CHRISTIAN GROH.
Executors.

Marietta December 4, 1834.

Notice.

All PERSONS INDEBTED to the subscriber, are requested to CALL and SETTLE their accounts, (by Note or otherwise,) before the first day of January, 1835. Those having claims against him, will please present them immedait ely.

A. A. WOODHULL.

Marietta, Dec. 18, 1834.

Private Sale.

Will be sold at Private Sale,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated and fronting on Second Street, in that part of the borough of Marietta, laid out by Jacob Grosh, and numbered in the plan, No 176, the improvements are a large double 3 story

DWELLING HOUSE,

built part of Stone and Log, with Cistern, Stable, and other necessary out-buildings, the HOUSE is suitably divided for two families, and now in the occupancy of Alexander Clark and Jacob Rollin. Also three *LOTS* in the above named part of Marietta, fronting on the River Susquehanna, No. 1 and the other two adjoining said No. 1.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the first of April next, for terms apply to Samuel S. Grosh, in Marietta, or to the subscriber living in Rapho township.

DANIEL GROSH.

Marietta December 25, 1834.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, will be exposed to Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 17th of January,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the public house of Dennis Harkins, in Marietta, in said County, the following real estate, to wit:—

Three lots of Ground,

situated upon the river Susquehanna, in that part of Marietta, laid out by John Pedan and others, and numbered 43, 44, and 45, bounded on the South by the River Susquehanna, on the North by the Pennsylvania Canal, on the West by lands of Samuel Hopkins, on the East by a lot of Jacob Libhart. There is erected upon Lot No. 44,

A ONE STORY

LOG HOUSE,

and Stable, with two Wells of Water.

ALSO:—A Lot, number 53, situated in Marietta, aforesaid, bounded on the South by the Canal, and on the North by Constitution street.

Also:—The one undivided moiety, or half part of Lots, No. 101, 102, 103 and 104, in that part of the Borough of Marietta, laid out by Henry Share & Co. fronting upon the East on Bridge Street, bounded on the North and West by an Alley, and on the South by Lot No. 105, late the estate of John Murry, dec'd.

TERMS:—The purchase money to be paid on the first day of April, 1835.

By the Court,

BENJAMIN KREITER, *Clerk O. C.*

Due attendance will be given, by

CHARLES MURRAY,
Administrator.

December 25, 1834.—ts.ca.

Attention

DONEGAL RANGERS.

You will meet, completely equiped for parade, in Market Square, on Saturkay the 3d of Jannary, at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order,
J. BUCHER, O. S.

Marietta December 25,

A Court of appeal will be held at the Marietta Bazaar, on Saturday Evening, January 10th, 1835.

SURGEON DENTIST'S.

Drs. R. & W. F. De La Mater,

FROM NEW YORK, Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Marietta and vicinity, that they may be found at the Eagle Hotel of John Jay Libhart, Market Square, Marietta, where they are prepared at all times, to attend to the duties of their profession, such as

CLEANSING, FILING, PLUGGING, & EXTRACTING Teeth, and particularly in setting

Porcelain Incorruptible Teeth.

From their experience in the above business, they hope to receive a share of patronage.

All operations performed without pain, except extracting.

LADIES attended at their residence if requested.

Marietta December 11, 1834.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, will be sold by Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 14th of FEBRUARY, 1835, at the Public House of the widow Barr, in the village of Maytown, the following real property of William Hastings, deceased,

A Half Lot of Ground,

with a *ONE STORY LOG HOUSE* thereon erected, adjoining property of Charles Murray, in Maine street, in the village of Maytown.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

MICHAEL W. MAY,
Administrator de bonis non.

Maytown, December 29, 1834.

Notice.

The Marietta emperance Society will meet in the Methodist Church, on Monday evening next, the 5th January, 1835. Dr. A. A. Woodhull will deliver an Address.

A. MEHAFFEY, Secretary.

December 25, 1834.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LEBER, deceased, late of Marietta, in any manner, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the first day of January, 1835, and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them immediately, duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Executors.

HENRY SULTZBACH,
JACOB KAUFFMAN,
JOHN PAULES.

Marietta, December 4, 1834.

Notice to CREDITORS.

Creditors take notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mifflin county, for the benefit of the act made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the first Monday of January next, 1835, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court House in Lewistown, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JACOB KILLYAN.

December 11, 1834.

GEORGE LESHER'S

Compound Sarsaparilla,

OR UNIVERSAL BLOOD PURGE,

A well known infallible remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood and the improper use of Calomel.

To be had at George Lesher's, Front Street Marietta, Lancaster Co. Pa.

Marietta December 18, 1834.

B. YOUNG,

TAILOR.

The subscriber respectfully makes known to the Inhabitants of MAYTOWN and VICINITY, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the House occupied by Mrs. Eagan, directly opposite George Ferree's Hotel, where by strict attention to business, and experience in the trade, he hopes to receive a share of Public patronage.

N. B. Fashions received from the different Cities annually.

Maytown December 11, 1834.

To The Creditors & debtors

of JACOB BARR, late of Maytown, Lancaster county, deceased.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, upon the estate of the said Jacob Barr, have been duly granted by the Register of Lancaster county, to John Spangler of Marietta and Henry Eagle of Maytown, in said county, and we the Administrators hereby request all persons having claims or demands against the estate of Jacob Barr to make known the same to them, without delay, and all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd. are hereby required to make immediate payment to us of their respective debts.

JOHN SPANGLER,
HENRY EAGLE,

December 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL PERONS INDEBTED to the estate of DAVID FERREE, late Merchant, of the borough of Marietta, either by *BOND, NOTE, or BOOK ACCOUNT,* are requested to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the *FIRST DAY OF JANUARY,* 1835. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE, will please present them *immediately,* duly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned *Administrators* residing in Marietta.

JAMES MEHAFFEY, and
DAVID RINEHART.

Marietta November 20, 1834.

☞ The *United States Gazette, Philadelphia,* will please insert the above notice, three times in the daily paper once a week, and send bill to this office for collection.

Was Found

On the premises of the subscriber residing in East Donegal Township, on Monday the 8th day of December, 1834, a single Bitted

AXE,

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take it away.

DANIEL GROVE, Jr.

December, 12, 1834.

The AXE can be had by applying at the Public House of Tobias Trebenstadt, in Maytown.

Removal.

The subscriber has removed his Office to a house in Market Street, in the Borough of Marietta, between Mr. A. Cassel's and Mr. Inhoff's stores, where he will continue to act as a Justice of the peace, and Scrivener. He will execute all instruments of writing in his line that is entrusted to him, with accuracy and despatch. From his long experience, he hopes to give general satisfaction.

ROBERT KING.

Marietta, November 6th, 1834.

DOCTOR

W. C. McPHERSON,

Respectfully offers his service to the citizens of Marietta and its vicinity, in the various branches of his profession.

Office in the house recently occupied by Dr. Woodhull.

Marietta December 25, 1834.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Ready Made Clothing Store.

The subscriber having purchased the entire *STOCK OF CLOTHING,* from Hertzler and Wilson, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed those goods and OFFERS them FOR SALE at his

Emporium,

in Market Street, between the Buck Tavern and the Marietta Bazar, occupied by John H. Goodman & opposite Patterson & Spangler's Store. The stock consists of

Frock Coats, Body Coats, Pantaloons, Vests,

of all colors and sizes, SHIRTS, &c. &c. &c.

Contractors and Farmers will find it to their advantage to call, as the above stock of clothing will be sold lower than they can be purchased in this country, and will and must be sold, so as to make both ends meet, or else a trip up Salt River.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by selling low, you will not forget your old friend

SAMUEL D. MILLER.

Marietta December 25, 1834.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have received and are now opening at their STORE in MARIETTA, a new and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinetts, Marinoes, Circassians &c.

Also a splendid assortment of PRINTS, MARINO and Thibat

Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

together with a general assortment of

Groceries,

QUEENWARE,

Hardware, &c. all of which they are determined to sell at reduced prices.

MEHAFFEY & LAW.

Marietta, October 23, 1834

P. S. They have also received and have now on hands a supply of fresh

MACKEREL

and SUPERFINE FLOUR, which they offer at the lowest cash prices.

ALSO

STOVES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

NOTICE.

Will I? Yes I must for once in 20 Years.

Know all men by this *Notice,* that are *INDEBTED* to me, that they must make payment on or before the first day of January, 1835, without respect to persons; if they do not, I shall most assuredly bring suit, and that in the right way. I know one thing, that is, if I do not pay my debts, they will row me up Salt River, or some other confined place. I am determined to make both ends meet. No hard thoughts Gentlemen.

SAMUEL D. MILLER.

Marietta, December 4, 1834.

NEW FIRM

Marietta, Pennsylvania.

PATTERSON & SPANGLER,

Having purchased that splendid assortment of Goods, late the property of David Feree, dec'd. beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they HAVE RE-OPENED that establishment, at the OLD STAND, in Market Street, to which they invite the attention of one and all.

As they intend doing a *CASH BUSINESS* they feel assured that they will be enabled to sell Goods LOWER than they can be purchased any where elese in the county. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine this splendid stock of Merchandize, among which are the following, viz:

BLUE, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, AND ADELAIDE

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, of ALL COLORS,

Cantoon and Velvet Cords,

Rouen Cassimeres and Satinetts,

Marseilles Vestings, French and English Bombazines, Irish Linens, Linen Cambrics, Damask table Cloths, Lawns, Gros de Naples, English & French Ginghams, Painted Muslins, French Chintzes, Gauze and Mantua Ribbands, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Bobbinet and Grecian Laces, Bobbinet and Grecian footing, Figured & Plain Book and Cambric Muslins, Hoskin, Linen and Leather Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Stockings.

CALICOES,

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

Also a general assortment of CHOICE

Groceries,

GLASS AND

Queensware, Hardware,

HOLLOW & CROCKERY WARE, &c.

In short, there is nothing wanting in the assortment in order to render it worthy the patronage of the public.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for all kind of Goods.

Marietta, December 4, 1834.

For Rent

THAT WELL KNOWN

TAVERN HOUSE,

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets, in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two Stories High,

with THREE LARGE ROOMS on the first floor, with a *KITCHEN ANNEXED,* and FOUR large rooms on the second, a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with

WO LOTS OF GROUND,

every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a *TAVERN,* and is an excellent stand, being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years. Those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business, will please make early application to the owner, residing on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta, December 14, 1834.

REPUBLIC of LETTERS.

Is the title of a new Weekly Paper, devoted to the re-publication of the standard works of the best writers.

It is well printed on paper of the finest quality made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 833 pages per annum.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving THREE DOLLARS per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 the Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and the Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. G. Crabbe; No. 5, commences the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, N. Y.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Republic of Letters.

Under this title, Mr. William Pearson of this city, has commenced an enterprize which we really think deserviug of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English literature. The publication contains 16 pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London weekly Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but is of the very best quality and sized, so that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a libray may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling and a fourth part o Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield; for all which the price is *sixpence*. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selections of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in literature, as to ensure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"We have intended, as each successive number appeared, to notice this judicious publication. To those who are not apprised of the plan upon which it is conducted, it is merely necessary to observe, that it is a weekly issue of a beautifully printed quarto sheet at *six cents* a number containing one or more octavo volumes. When it is added 'The man of feeling,' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' two of the finest classics in our language, may thus be had for the sum of 12½ cents, it will be seen, that both from the true taste and liberality with which it is conducted, there can be no publication which promise better to diffuse abroad a knowledge of the models of polite literature than the Republic of Letters. The last number published contains "The Tales of the Hall" by Crabbe, one of the most vigorous of modern writers. His style indeed, though strikingly original, is often overdone; and his subjects are of so coarse a character as frequently to leave a harsh and unpleasant impression upon the reader but there is ever a truth to nature in her humblest guise, which renders his minute delineations and skilful dissections of character invaluable."—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

We have before us the first numbers of the Republic Letters, a publication of the design and shape of which the reader may rember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of sixteen small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall.—These works in the ordinary shape occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at from less than three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper of the size of this Journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the work on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing even the best Boston Editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Gilpin's best."—*Eve. Post.*

"A weekly publication, bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature, a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of inculcating a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage.—Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter, the typographical execution of which, is unsurpassed; the price is only sixpence—being by far the cheapest, as well as most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—*Evening Star.*

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a Weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty-two numbers, or the years publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars.—The paper and typography are besides excellent."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Proprietors of Papers who will give this entire advertisement three insertions, will be allowed a copy of the work for one year.

October 2, 1834.

WINDOW SASH.

Cheap Window Sash of every size and description for sale by

J. Grosh.

Marietta Sept. 11, 1834.

Job Printing

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LUMBER Yard.

In the astern part of Marietta.

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his old stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards,

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timbe.

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails, Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters. Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, iall of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney* in Front Street Marietta.

Referencences as to capacity enquire of
WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
JOHN H, GOODMAN,

October 12, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost. C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

HARDWARE,

Drugs Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber still continues to keep, and has on hand a good supply of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,

which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINES, GROUND SPICES Mahogony Venir es Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be thankfully received and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

Stray Steer.

Came to the Plantation of the subscriber residing in East Donegal township, near the village of Maytown, on Tuesday the 7th day of October,, 1834, a

WHITE and Brown SPOTTED STEER,

supposed to be about 4 years old.

The owner is desired to come forward prove his property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

NICHOLAS PECK.

November 27, 1834.

LIBHART'S HOTEL and Stage Office.

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty-four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

James Noble,

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier

Offers his services to the people both in TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of
BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
JOH FISHER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

Legislaitve Proceedings.

HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

The approaching session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania promises to be one of unusual interest. The exciting questions of the last sittings of the Legislature of the Union and of the State have been settled by a decisive vote of the people of Pennsylvania, in which they have proclaimed their unshaken confidence in the Administrations of *Jackson and Wolf*. But a Governor of the State is to be elected in 1835, and a President of the United States in 1836, and it requires but little acquaintance with human nature to predict, that the contests for these high stations will enlist the talents and the zeal that are naturally and rightfully exercised in a free government, where a difference of opinion upon men and measures will always exist. These matters are adverted to, because the *National and State Legislatures* are the theatres upon which the game for power is played, and the proceedings of those bodies are, therefore, full of interest to the humble and unaspiring citizen, whose only wish is give an enlightend and honest vote at elections, and thereby to perpetuate the free institutions for which the sages and heroes of the revolution risked and suffered so much, and which have for more than half a century been preserved inviolate. Hence every citizen ought to possess a fair, faithful and impartial report of the proceedings of Congress, but more particularly of the Legislature of his own State, and such a report will be furnished in the columns of the HARRISBURG CHRONICLE, during the session of 1834–5, which will commence at Harrisburg on the FIRST TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, 1834.

A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and one of the Editors will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish our patrons with a pretty full account of all that may be *said* and *done* by their Representatives at the coming session: For the purpose of doing this more in detail than heretofore, an ENLARGEMENT of the *Chronicle* will take place at the opening of the session.

As many of our yearly subscribers, as well as those who take the *Chronicle* during the session of the Legislature, reside at a distance from the Seat of Government, it is often very difficult to make collections. We, therefore, request subscribers, yearly or for the session, to accompany the amount of subscription with the *cash*, for the remittance whereof, their Representatives in the General Assembly, affords a *safe* medium.

TERMS.

For the Session alone, (twice a week) in advance, $2 00
For the whole year, in advance, 3 00

☞ Persons furnishing *six subscribers*, and enclosing TEN DOLLARS, shall have a *seventh copy* forwarded regularly for their trouble.

HUGH HAMILTON & SON.

Harrisburg, Nov. 3, 1834.

Drug Store.

DR. J. GLATZ,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street, a fresh assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils.

SWAIMS PANACEA, ALBRIGHTS COLUMBIAN SYRUP, DR. ELIJAH PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE'S MILK OF ROSES, CHLORINE TOOTH WASH, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA, INDIAN DYE, FOR COLORING HAIR, LUCIFER MATCHES, BEAR'S OIL, MACASSER OIL, POMATUM, LAVENDER WATER, COLOGNE WATER, HACQUINS VOLATILE AROMATIC SMELLING SALT, &c. &c.

Also, a large and general assortment of

WINDOW GLASS,

All of which, he will sell at reduced prices

Marietta, August 14, 1834.

Wanted Immediately!

IN LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN Co. PA.

NINE or TEN, JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, apply to

THOMAS FOSTER.

Lewistown Nov. 24, 1834.—Nov. 27.

Removal.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

Has removed his office, to his residence in Second, between Locust and Walnut Streets.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Columbia, June 12, 1834.

Removal.

JOHN FULTZ, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Shop, from front street to his residence in Market Street, 6 doors above J. Bahn's and directly opposite W. McClure, where all work entrusted to him will be attended to with neatness and despatch.

Marietta, August 7, 1834.

Second year of

PARLEYS MAGAZINE.

The unexampled success of this juvenile Work, which now circulates into every state and terriotory of the Union, has encouraged the publishers to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious Parents could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction o Youth.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite in Schools, and that judicious Parents and Teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, its spirited and appropriate engravings its entire novelty, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the Press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, have all conspired to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of school education, so far as it relates to reading understandingly, acquiring at the same time valuable portions of knowledge, and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted.

There are now schools in every part of the country that take some twenty, some thirty, some forty, and some as many as sixty copies of this Magazine; and the Teachers. one and all, recommend its use and importance in the most unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

To such as are yet unacquainted with Parley's Magazine, we would state some of the interesting topics that it presents.

I. NATURAL HISTORY—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects; plants, flowers, trees; the human frame, &c.

II. BIOGRAPHY—Especially of the Young.

III. GEOGRAPHY—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.

IV. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES, in various parts of the world.

V. Lively descriptions of the Curiosities o *Nature and Art*,—in each of the U. States and in other countries.

VI. Lessons on Objects that daily surround Children in the Parlor, Nursery, Garden, &c.

Accounts of Trades and Employments.

VII. PARTICULAR DUTIES of the Young—to Parents, Teachers, Brothers, Sisters, &c.

VIII. Bible Lessons and Stories.

IX. NARRATIVES—Such as are well authenticated; Original Tales.

X. PARABLES, FABLES, and PROVERBS. where the moral is obvious and excellent.

XI. POETRY—Adapted to the youthful capacity and feelings.

XII. INTELLIGENCE—Embracing Accounts of Juvenile Books, Societies, and Remarkable Occurrences.

Many of the above Subjects are illustrated by numerous and beautiful Engravings, prepared by the best Artists and selected not only with a view to *adorn* the work, but to improve the Taste, cultivate the Mind, and raise the affections of the young to appropriate and worthy Objects. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better pupils, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

This Magazine comes out every other Saturday, and is sent to any part of the United States, by mail. Price, $1 a year, in advance. Six copies for $5; 20 copies for $15; or 25 quarterly parts for $5. Postage three quarters of a cent, if under 100 miles, one cent and a quarter only, for the greatest distance.

LILLY, WAIT, & CO.,
Publishers, 121, *Washington St.* Boston.
Subscriptions receivedat this office.

Stray Steer.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in West Donegal township, about two months since, a

Brown Steer

with a white head, and two white feet, between two and three years old. The ownor is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

JACOB SHARER.

November 13, 1834.

PRIVATE SALE

Will be sold at Private Sale,

A Lot of Ground,

containing one Acre and a half, in the village of Maytown, Donegal township, Lancaster county, on the road leading to Marietta. The improvements are, a large and commodious

Two Story Log House,

weatherboarded, a pump of water, good Stabling, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is now in the occupancy of Henry Gibb as a Tavern Stand.

An indisputable title and possession will be given on the first of April next.

For terms apply to
GEORGE FERREE, Maytown,
or to the subscriber near Lampeter Square,
MARTIN MUSSER.

November 6th 1834.

Removal.

P. J. GORNER

Respectfully informs the citizens of the Borough of Marietta and the public in general that he has removed his

Chair Manufactory

to the new building lately built by James Steele, in the Market Square, next door to J. J. Libhart's Eagle Hotel, where he has on hand a general assortment of finished

Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c.

all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for *cash*.

Marietta, April 17, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

This day was dissolved the partnership in the Tailoring business, known under the firm of RATHVON and McCLELLAND; all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to Simon S. Rathvon immediately, and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present their claims to S. S. Rathvon for payment.

S. S. RATHVON,
SAMUEL McCLELLAND.

Marietta, September 22, 1834.

Tailoring.

S. S. RATHVON respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken the shop into his own hands, and is now prepared to execute work in all its various branches.

Marietta, September 25, 1834.

Type Foundry.

C. SHERMAN and SAMUEL ECKLIN, having purchased the Type foundry established by the late J. HOWE, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory of types, under the firm of S. ECKLIN & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale, also, an assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for book-binders, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of this foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and as promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm and by the same person who was in fact the type founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN & CO.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill Streets.

October 9th, 1834.

A CARD.

MR. PEARCE,
Teacher of Grammar.

Proposes to give a course of Lectures on English Grammar, in MR. SIMPSON'S SCHOOL ROOM. Terms $3. Eighteen Lectures will complete the course. Two Lectures will be given on WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY of each week. Lectures to commence at half past 6 in the evening.

Mr. P. is confident from his experience in teaching and the decided superiority of his method of imparting instruction, that he can impart a knowledge of the English language to adult persons, who may be attentive, in one course of Lectures. Should he fail to give satisfaction in any case, no charge will be made, unless it shall appear that the failure was the result on the part of the pupil. Mr. P. hopes that those who wish to obtain a knowledge of their own language, will give his system of instruction a trial.

Marietta, November 6, 1834.

N. B. Persons wishing to take a course of Lectures, will be good enough to call at this Office, in the absence of Mr. Pearce, where subscriptions will be received.

Notice.

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE REINHART, deceased, late of the borough of Marietta, in any manner, are requested to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of January 1835, and all persons having claims against the estate, will hand them in immediately, duly authenticated for settlement, to

HENRY SULTZBACH,
CHRISTIAN GROH.
Executors.

Marietta December 4, 1834.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LEBER, deceased, late of Marietta, in any manner, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, on or before the first day of January, 1835, and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them immediately, duly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned Executors.

HENRY SULTZBACH,
JACOB KAUFFMAN,
JOHN PAULES.

Marietta, December 4, 1834.